## Unsiness Xolice

THE FAIREST ORNAMENTS. Fairer than brooches of silvery sheen; Fairer than earnings of diamonds, I ween; Fairer than all else the heavens beneath, For Brauly's adorument, are beautiful teeth.

Fairer than flowers on her bosom that nod;
Fairer than aught that her fair feet laxy shod;
Or than gay plumbs, her exquisite heat that enweathe.

Are those fairest of ornaments, beautiful teeth. And all may possess this most coveted boun. Eur a bottle of SOZODONT—utilize soon. And fragrant and gleaning, your red lips beneath, Shall shine forth those ornaments, heautiful reeth.

IF LIT UP BY FINE TEETH the plainest face becomes attractive. Although ordinary dentrifrices prove inefectual to whiten and improve the health of the test, SOZOPONT is accounts to the task and does it thoroughly, besides bandshing from the breath an offensive smell. Teeth strengthened and purified by SOZOPONT are not only whiter, but clew befor than others. As the testh improve through the ose, cating breches a delightful indulgence instead of a pounty.

A .- Boken's Bitters since 1828 acknowl-fred to by yas the mer and Pixest Stomach Bitters and, whether taken Punner with wines or liquors. Before making your arrangements for the sumier, send to J. G. Weaver, Ocean House, Newport, R. I., to J. G. Weaver, pr., Everett House, New York Clay, a special rates, &c.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of Angos-tura Bitters, the South American tonic.

# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1890.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .-- A new labor conference composed of delegates from all over Germany is to be held in Berlin. === The German Government has issued a White Book on East Africa. — Many men are still on strike in Germany. — Prince Bismarck expects to be recalled by the Emperor. - The Squadron of Evolution reached Gibraltar. Minister Smith arrived in St. Petersburg. M. L. J. Buffet has been elected a member of the French Academy.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Army Appropriation bill, with the anti-canteen amendment, was passed; 185 individual pension bills were also passed. \_\_\_\_ The House: The Tariff debate was continued, many speeches being made.

Domestic .- George P. Whitney, bookkeeper in the Albany City National Bank, was arrested and held under \$20,000 bail for stealing \$100 .-000 from the bank. = Several lives were lost, many people injured and much damage done by storms in the West. - The presidents of the Western railroads were unable to effect a reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Enilway Association; a further cut in Western rates was made by the Alton. Senstor Sherman gave a dinner on the occasion of his sixty-seventh birthday, === Repewed trouble in the carpenters' strike for an eight-hour day is expected in Chi-: Liquor selling under the "original package decision " is increasing rapidly in Iowa.

City and Suburban.-Costumes for the Madison Square Garden ballet, valued at \$15,000, seized for non-payment of duties. \_\_\_\_ 1. N. Stern was killed by a locomotive at Linden, N. J. - Winners at Linden Park: Umpire, Kelly, Taragon, Monsoon, Amboy, Tipstaff, St. Paris. - Winners at Meadow Brook Park: Buckshot, two races: Roulette, two races, and Nina. = annual track contests of the Manhattan Athletic Club were held. === Members of the Linden Club had their spring parade, \_\_\_\_ There were two heavy failures in the tobacco trade, McCann did not give up the Mount St. Vincent restaurant. - Stocks active, with small fluctuations, closing strong.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Cooler and cloudy, with rain, followed by clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 64.

No hero returning from victorious wars has ever, in modern times, been received with more impressive acclamations than those accorded to Mr. Stanley in England. Royalty, society, the leaders of learning, and the commonalty, all have vied and are vying with each other to do him honor. It was most fitting that the greatest of his public receptions should be that under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, for no man of this generation has made contributions to geographical knowledge comparable in importance and in both scientific and romantic interest with his. The British heir-apparent personally presenting to him a unique medal of British gold in the name of British science, is a noble token of the appre ciation of his native land. Presently we shall have him with us, and then we shall see-and he will see-how he is appreciated by the land of his adoption.

The New-York Flower Mission, one of the most beautiful and picturesque of charities, will resume to-morrow its annual work of distributing flowers and fruit among the sick in the hospitals and tenement-houses of the metropolis. Strange though it may appear, it is in the bare and poorly furnished rooms of the latter that flowers are seen at their best Only there is one able to appreciate the full measure of the radiance and cheerfulness which they impart to everything around them. Flowers to the poverty-stricken toilers in the city tenements possess the same savor that luscious fruit does to the parched lips of the hospital patients. Graceful and delicate as is this particular form of charity to which we call attention to-day, it is only natural that it should have been originated and carried on by the women of New-York.

The records of the Street-Cleaning Departmeat show that Tammany management is spending money at an alarming rate. The Commissioner has failed to make his quarterly report, as the law requires, and no wonder. It is seen by the records that the expense list for the first three months of the year is over \$80,000 heavier than for the corresponding périod of 1889. The excess for every month has been over \$24,000. At this lavish rate of expenditure the Department this year will cost the city \$300,000 more than last year. And there can be little doubt that this increased outlay sepresents no improvement of the condition of the streets. The best that the Department can show is a series of theoretical attempts at cleaning the streets, loud talk and early failure in each innovation adopted. There might be some excuse for increasing the expenditures if an honest effort were made to accomplish something. But surely not the blindest follower of Tammany

to declare that the streets are in a better condition to-day than they were one year ago.

The number of habeas corpus proceedings knows who is the agent, are so many that they can be kept up with only by diligent application. One of them, instituted by the condemned man's real attorney, was partially disposed of yesterday by Judge Underwood sitting in Auburn. In it the point was presented that the law was unconstitutional, because it did away with the functions as executioner of the Sheriffs and lodged them in the Wardens of the prisons, the contention being that Sheriffs were constitutional officers. Judge Underwood held that the new law did not disturb the fundamental law, and now the point goes on to the appellate courts. Kemmler, while somebody who doesn't want a certain dynamo used quisitiveness is the chief American trait. If in the execution of criminals goes to all this trouble and expense-Kemmler lives happily rather for the purpose of testing future oband contentedly in Auburn Prison, and thinks servation than as the result of experience, it it is nice to have such generous and steadfast would have been a very different matter. But friends.

WHERE ARBITRATION WAS NEEDED.

A letter in the new series from our staff correspondent in South America, to be found on another page of to-day's issue, supplies a practical commentary upon the arbitration polley advocated by the Pan-American Congress. It rehearses the trivial causes which led to a calamitous and unnecessary war. Chili's grievance against Bolivia was the levying of an export tax of 10 cents per hundred-weight on the desert manures of the rainless coast. Chili's grievance against Peru was the establishment of a Government nitrate monopoly in Tarapaca. Both the export tax and the monopoly were assumed to be prejudicial to the financial interests of Chilian investors. War was abruptly declared, the nitrate provinces were quickly and nobody would have been in the least surconquered, the Peruvian Navy was sunk, and prised if Max O'Rell had written "acquisitivethe campaign of devastation was carried to the ness" instead of "inquisitiveness," He has gates of Lima. When a treaty of peace had not found in his own experience that the ordi been dictated to the prostrate and helpless nary manifestation of this trait is despicable; allies the principles for which the war was nominally fought were repudiated. As soon as the Bolivian seaboard and the Province of Tarapaca were occupied by the conquerors an export duty was imposed upon nitrates, and the large revenues obtained in this way are now used in paying the interest on the war debt. At the same time a Government mo- childishness, the childishness of a man who nopoly was established, not over nitrate salts, but over guano, and not in one province alone, but on the West Coast of South America.

If there was ever a war which ought to have been prevented by arbitration it was that atrocious and devastating series of campaigns brought on for the control of the manure-beds of the desert coast. The levying of a moderate export tax by Bolivia and the purchase and expropriation of the nitrate deposits and works by the Peruvian Government were flimsy pretexts for a war of conquest which demoralized the victorious nation as well as exhausted and utterly crushed the defeated States. The imposition of an export duty on salts after the war and the establishment of a guano monopoly were practical demonstrations of the insincerity with which Chili had acted in taking up the financial interests of its nitrate investors and relentlessly refusing to accept mediation or any form of compromise. If the proposed Arbitration Treaty had been in force nothing would have been easier in diplomacy than the settlement of the dispute with some compensating scheme of privileges for the Chilian capitalists whose contract rights had been invaded. With that spirit of enterprise and energy for which the Southern maritime nation is conspicuous, the process of developing the resources of the rainless coast and of building railways into the interior for the control of Bolivian trade could have been followed out without the wanton destruction and barbarities of a desolating war.

Attention is directed by our correspondent to the fact that the question of Bolivian indemnities for the war has never been settled Peace with Peru was dictated at Ancun at the point of the bayonet, and the Lobos Islands the guano deposits and the nitrate provinces were seized by the victorious nation; but with Bolivia the account was left open by Chili, presumably with a view to having some means of obtaining commercial concessions in the future. Chili is rapidly obtaining control of of the message would be guaranteed by the the trade routes to Bolivia, and is extending its maritime influence all along the West Coast by an enlightened policy of State aid to steamship interests. Its supremacy is already established in that quarter; its ambition is boundless. The arbitration scheme is one to which it will be the last State on the continent to assent. For many years Santiago is destined to be the most important diplomatic centre in Spanish America, and the United States will need to station there its strongest, most capable and most influential diplomatists.

A BASEBALL ECLIPSE. At the beginning of the season THE TRIB UNE discharged the painful duty of warning the exponents of baseball science that they stood in some peril of finding themselves without an occupation. We have been given to understand that we were criticised intemperately for this humane intervention by a few individuals of the class that prefers illusion to truth, but sagacious persons everywhere acknowledged the accuracy and importance of our observations. Weeks have slipped away, and the situation has grown steadily worse. The simple fact is that there is no enthusiasm over the game of baseball at the present time in any part of the country, and the languid interest which still remains is not a legitimate interest in the players and the playing, but in the struggle for existence between the

The subject is often treated jocosely, but it has a really serious side. As played for the last three or four years the National game has been an important element in the National life. An amusement which consumes the time of hundreds of thousands of respectable persons tion of electricity transmitted by wires to the to the extent of two hours daily during six lighting or heating of houses, or the scores of months in the year is not to be ignored. The other domestic uses to which lightning has character and effect of a diversion possessing such powers of allurement are matters of average speed of railway trains was not more great significance. If it be generally demoral- than twenty-five miles an hour. Now it is izing, signs that its hold was weakening would about forty miles; and the practicability of be welcome, but if, on the whole, it is conspicuously innocent and healthful, there is an hour has been demonstrated. At the averabundant reason for regretting its decline. The latter supposition we believe to be the actual 500 miles an hour in A.D. 3000 could be exfact. Long observation of numerous popular amusements has convinced us that scarcely any other possesses so many excellent features and so few that are to be regretted. The game | imagination, Bonner put all means of transis played under sanitary conditions, it is as free as any public competition can be from the defilement of gambling, and it has no other harmful accessories. Except at occasional critical or brilliant moments, it is not even wildly exciting, but only a refreshing stimulant. It has nothing to do with unholy passions, but appeals to the better qualities of mankind.

For these reasons any course which tends to destroy popular interest in baseball is to be In all probability the diversions which replace it will not be better but worse. Impartial critics are all agreed that the season has opened gloomily. Something is the mat- inative philosopher had the artist illustrate

but "too much manoeuvring and too little common-sense" will fit the case with sufficient accuracy. Possibly it is easier to diagnose the of which Kemmler is the object, and nobody complaint than to prescribe the remedy, but the men who love to hear themselves called innumerable men and women who make a the magnates will make a serious mistake if they fail to undertake a radical cure at once. making others "beautiful forever"!

> A NATIONAL TRAIT. Mr. Andrew Lang is rather inclined to think that he has, and M. Paul Blouet is quite sure that he hasn't, discovered the typical American; as anybody may see by referring to an amiable article in two parts, in the current number of "The North American Review." More interesting, however, than Max O'Rell's frank acknowledgment of his failure in this particular is his positive conviction that inhe had expressed a mild opinion, formulated he "has no hesitation." he writes; his mind is made up. Max O'Rell is an accomplished and disinterested social philosopher, and his de liberate judgment is worth consideration. He has made two long visits to this country and has travelled extensively. If his first impressions were erroneous, he has had abundant opportunity to correct them. With reference

but he feels no doubt whatsoever that our chief trait is inquisitiveness. Now, if this is not the most loyable of human characteristics it certainly is not the most offensive. Indeed, the indictment may impress many persons with a welcome sense of novelty. We are altogether used to being called the most restless people on the face of the earth, on the contrary, in offering two or three illustrations of his meaning he takes pains to say that the individuals he has in mind are "good fellows." He does not condemn so much as wonder at them.

Max O'Rell accounts for the trait which he

to some matters he has not reached a decision.

For him the typical American does not exist,

calls typical by saying that it arises from belongs to a great but young nation; and he is good enough to add that from the same source spring other more excellent characteristics, including generosity and a forgiving temper. The explanation is not altogether adequate, in our opinion. If we are a conspicuously inquisitive people-and taking the country as a whole we are not disposed to dispute the accusation-that trait comes to us partly by inheritance from a time when one of the controlling circumstances in the life of most Americans was their isolation, and one of the few escapes from monotony lay in casual intercourse outside their customary environment.

# LOOKING FORWARD.

More than thirty years ago John Bonner, of this city, a financial writer for "The Herald" and a contributor to the various publications of Mesers, Harper & Brothers, printed an illustrated article in "Harper's Magazine" for January, 1856, entitled "January 1st. A.D., 3000." It was conceived in the lightest vein many respects prophetic. In 1855, when Bonner wrote, Wall Street speculation had not run wild, yet he described as of common occurrence in A.D. 3000 the wildcat "kiting" schemes of recent illustration. He described | kick? the newspaper of A.D. 3000 as a continuous, not merely a daily publication, being printed by telegraph on "a band of paper revolving cause the insignificant vacation of reality has incessantly around a number of rollers"-a not much distorted or exaggerated vision, unand Stock Telegraph now in universal use. This imaginary newspaper was "illustrated by telegraph." Within the last four or five fillustrated years there was on exhibition here a telegraph instrument which transmitted handwriting and drawings in fac-simile, and it was anticipated that it would come largely into use for private or secret correspondence, because operators could be dispensed with and the genuinenes signature. Of course, no such use of the telegraph, or even the existence of the Gold and Stock Telegraph instrument was dreamed of when Bonner wrote. He even suggested in this article the great extension of the telegraph which has so quickly followed his prophecy He imagined a scene in which a jealous lover "by adjusting an ear-tube" to a telegraph-wire in his apartment overheard his rival wooing his sweetheart two miles away. The telephone has not quite reached this stage of imperfection and exaggeration. The multitudinous uses of the telegraph developed during the generation since this suggestive brochure was published are familiar to most readers. Some years ago Thomas A. Edison sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company the patent for his duplex machine, by which messages could be simultaneously sent in opposite directions on a single wire. It had hardly been put in operation when he sold to the same company a quadru plex transmitting machine, by which vice of a single wire was again doubled; and recently invitations were sent to a few personto examine a machine by which messages unlimited in number could be transmitted in opposite directions over the same wire at the same time!

The possible application of electricity, undreamed of when the facetious prophet wrote in "Harper's Magazine," to household uses in a thousand years or so has been more than realized in a single generation. "These wires and springs are the best domestic servants possible," he wrote, after describing a meal cooked by wires (heated electrically, of course) and served on a table by electrical appliances. No one dreamed in Bonner's day of the applicasince been subjected. In Bonner's day the safely running sixty and even seventy miles age increase attained the imagined rate of ceeded. In the thirtieth century the railroads had so encumbered the surface of the earth that "no room was left for agriculture"; so, in portation underground or in the air! The seemingly absurd prophecy is realized within his generation. He imagined for A.D. 3000 schools of physical culture in which the parts of the bodies of human beings necessary to their particular avocations were developed at the sacrifice of other parts. Thus the predestined blacksmith was made all arms; the diva all mouth; the danseuse all legs and the major domo all arms! Well, we already have all sorts of schools for physical culture where success is not always attained without some sacrifice. In his most grotesque humor the imag-Wall will have the impudence and effrontery | ter, and there is not much doubt what that | this part of his satire by showing him changing

the prophecy for A.D. 3000 was written, two young surgeons in Brooklyn advertise to beautify noses as a specialty; and there are business of improving the complexion and

There is a serious aspect to this question: though he would make himself ridiculous who should undertake to prophesy what the next century or generation or even decade will bring forth in the way of improvements. We witness material developments every year which are astounding. The railway development of the country is simply marvellous, and nobody can foresee the result or calculate consequences except by comparison with the past. At the present ratio of development of this city alone its centre of population in 1900 will be above Central Park, which was created a generation ago with the design of attracting residents to that far uptown region of rocks and desolation. Now a great system of grander parks ten miles north of Central Park allures the New-York resident to remoter regions. Our material and scientific progress during the last generation is unparalleled; and he is blind who does not recognize that this ratio of advancement will increase with the years.

A SUGGESTION TOUCHING VACATIONS. One cannot begin too early in the year to ponder the question of the annual vacation. Get out your maps and your guide-books and your time-tables to-day in case you have not already done so. No matter if you do not expect to leave town until the third week in August and cannot afford to be absent longer than a fortnight. The man who is wise begins to turn his thoughts toward his summer holiday early in January. For experience has taught him that so far as vacations are concerned the pleasures of anticipation have a habit of totally eclipsing the pleasures of realization. Hope always flies over the vacation woods or the vacation waters with the joyous wings of the butterfly, but hobbling and jury. The Mayor, for his part, says he is memory not infrequently comes down upon those woods and waters with a dull thud. The summer hotel in the bush is frequently worth two at which you have been a guest. There are no flies (see circular) on the enchantment which distance lends to the romantic haunts where you decide to rest and recreate during the dog-days, but the distance once accomplished, lo! the swarms of mosquitoes which tend to render the purple gloaming and the night watches vocal with profanity. Oh, yes; it is the part of common-sense, upon

which plays the fierce white light of experience, to take a vacation by a good long forelock Suppose one starts promptly on the 15th of January at noon to ponder upon the vacation problem, and continues faithfully to ponder upon it until the 15th of August, when he takes the noon train for mountain or seashore or country. This gives him seven solid month of the pleasures of hope. Now if he is an optimist, as all men ought to be, and makes good use of his opportunities, those seven months ought to be most enjoyable-full of the fairest prospects, the nicest people, the most delightful episodes, a perfect bed, a table heaped with all the delicacies of the season, days just warm enough, but not too warm, only rain enough to lay the dust, nights crowned with moonlight and starlight and with brandof humor and satire, but it proved to be in new stories that never were heat. What will it matter, then, if this radiant vacation of hope, seven months long, is followed by a concrete vacation of two or three weeks which is but a weariness to body and soul? Why You have had a perfectly splendid time during your long anticipatory outing, and it is the part of ingratitude to rebel simply benot fulfilled its promise. One must not expecto have everything to his liking. Cultivate dreamed of when Bonner wrote, of the Gold your imagination and your fancy, to the end that your anticipations may abound with all-

The importance of this piece of advice touching vacations appears all the more valuable when we consider that it often happens that a man finds as the summer advances that he will not be able to leave town at all. Business is too pressing or money is too scarce or he breaks his leg. Then what? Why then, of course, unless he has taken the precaution to give himself an anticipatory vacation, he gets none at all that year and so suffers a dead loss. It is always wise to begin to attend to this interesting matter on the 15th of January.

# SPELLING IN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Congress, it is reported, after having killed the idering that other highly literary measure, the adoption for public documents of phonetic spelling; or, as we suppose its promoters would write fonetik speln. To the struggling author, waiting for the magazines to print and pay for his articles accepted twenty years ago, this must come like a green spot in the desert. Between ongress and the magazines, the struggling au thor has a hard time. Our private advice to him is to look into the grocery business. There is said to be money in a good grocery on an enterprising corner. But, coming back to phonetic spelling, we are given to understand that its upporters both in and out of Congress are direct descendants of those celebrated patriots who ire said to have adopted these resolutions: Reolved, That there ought to be a Southern litersture. Resolved, That there shall be a Southern literature. Resolved, That W. Gilmore Simms, esq., of Solth Carolina, be appointed to prepare The spelling reformers have practically passed these resolutions; Resolved, That the alphabet is fraud. Resolved, That we sit on it till it squeals.

But what we desire to do is to give the results of some original investigations on the subject of phonetic spelling. The Tribune, never weary in vell-doing, no sooner learned of the proposed adoption of this style of spelling in that bulwark of the people's liberties and dread of the kindling wood dealer-the public documents-than a valued nember of the janitorial staff was detailed to make ertain experiments, intended to discover whether phonetic spelling in public documents would in crease or diminish their usefulness. It was im possible; of course, to provide him with public ocuments printed in that style, as none have yet been issued, but pamphlets sent out by one of the reformed spelling associations were selected instead. He was accordingly given a bushel-bas ket full of phonetic pamphlets and an equal quantity of plain pamphlets and told to proceed with his experiments. His report is substantially as follows: Procuring two stoves of exactly the same size, calibre of pipe, and so forth, he inserted six phonetic pamphlets in one and six plain pamphlets in the other. He then put wood nd coal in each and applied matches simultane ously. Carefully timing both fires, he found that the phonetic pamphlets, for some unknown reason, thoroughly ignited the other fuel about thirty seconds before the plain pamphlets. He then varied the experiments, starting fires with from one to a dozen pamphlets, finding in every case a slight difference in favor of the reformed spelling as regards time. In view of these facts he closes his report with the recommendation that in his opinion phonetic spelling ought to be adopted in all public documents.

Conclusive as these experiments seem to be. they must not be accepted too hastily as settling the whole question. Public documents are not used exclusively for starting fires. Think of the thousands of patent office reports which are annually thrown violently through rear windows

something is. It might be Variously described, a snub into a Roman nose! Lo and behold! at marauding cats. We do not conceive that for here in 1890, within a generation of the time cats it would make any material difference which spelling was employed, but it is impossible to say positively without a trial-it would seem, in fact, that if a cat should pause to glance over a page of phonetic spelling, it might be more effective than the ordinary kind; for, if care will kill a cat, as the proverb hath it, certainly the Rs and Zs and Xs in phonetic spelling would at least have a bad effect on her health. Nor must we forget that agricultural and other reports are used for scrap-books, for propping up bables at the table; for pressing autumn leaves, and for many other purposes. On the whole, it would seem to us that the phonetic plan might well be given a trial. The idea advanced by some opponents of the use of phonetic spelling in public documents that it would make them difficult to read should

be given no consideration whatever. In closing, it occurs to us as a strange fact in sociology, that no body of persons has yet adopted these resolutions: Resolved, That we view with alarm the general prevalence of original sin. Resolved, That it is hereby abolished.

The Ulster Branch of the Farmers' League has taken up a question of the highest practical interest in its endeavor to bring about a radical change in "the present iniquitous and inefficient highway system." The defects of the present system have long been apparent, and various suggestions have been made looking in the direction of improvement. The subject was considered by Governor Hill in his latest annual message, and the hope has been indulged that some relief might be furnished by the action of the Legislature. The plan of the Ulster farmers is to put the work on highways in charge of town supervisors, with a county superintendent to oversee it generally. They propose the holding of a State conference fall and late summer in Athens. under the direction of the State Farmers' League, and thus to organize public opinion in time for the necessary action to be taken by the Legis lature next year. This is a wise movement, and if it is energetically prosecuted it will result in

Mayor Grant does not seem to be in any hurry to proceed against McCann for perjury. And yet either the Mayor or McCann has lied under oath most shamefully. McCann, for his part, taunts the Mayor to face him before a court very busy.

Since the Government took charge of its imnigration business, nearly three weeks ago, over 400 suspected persons have been examined by the inspectors appointed to enforce the Contract-Labor law, and a goodly number of attempted violations of the law have been discovered and prevented. The effort to enforce the law with the utmost strictness is being prosecuted with great diligence and earnestness. Secretary Windom's directions on this point are clear and unmistakable, and his subordinates are determined to carry them into effect. The wisdom of the law is not considered at all in this matter. It was passed seemingly in response to a general demand that foreign labor of this sort should be kept out of the country, and it is the plain duty of the Government officials to execute it impartially. They are doing so to the best of their ability, in spite of numerous difficulties.

Mayor Grant talked to the Legislature on Thurs lay as if he really thought himself entitled to

Andrew Lang is quoted as asserting that "Amerans take a Platonic interest in poker." ioes Mr. Lang write himself down "an intelligent foreigner" in all the profound unintelligence which the term implies. The interest which our untrymen take in poker "Platonie"! night as well call Don Juan a Platonic poem. O, no, Andrew. The great American game in spires in the breasts of its votaries a feeling much co deep and fervent to be styled Platonic.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who audactously wrote us a letter denying that his Negro Deportation bill contemplated the banish ment of the colored people from the South to Africa, presented a petition yesterday from nine polored men, who say in effect that if the United States will give \$100 to each member of their respective families they will emigrate to Liberia. The petition was a printed one, a fact which shows that Senator Butler is working up his scheme among the colored people earnestly and systematically. Accompanying the petition is another paper, bearing testimony to the worth and respectability of the petitioners. This makes Mr. Butler's proposition all the more strikingly feel-Why in the world should the Government give \$500 or more to induce a good citizen to get out of the country, when it permits undesirable itizens to come in and charges them nothing?

"A fearless and conscientious public servant" s what "The Albany Times" calls Governor Hill. The saloons are well aware that the Governor is so fearless and conscientious that he would scorn to do anything to which they object. What nigher tribute could be paid a public servant's earlessness and conscientiousness? "The Times" has a positive genius for the creation of discriminating eulogy.

But small belief will be accorded by those who possess any knowledge of Egypt to the tales which are now being circulated concerning the alleged treachery of Emin Pacha. it is asserted that he had arranged to surrender his province of Wadelai to the Madhi at the time of the fall of Khartoum in 1885, and that he was only prevented from carrying out his intentions by the menaces of his Egyptian subordinates. It is on the authority of the latter that the charges in question are being made against Gordon's heroic lieutenant, whose surname of Emin-the Arabic for "Faithful"-is cherished and respected by native friend and foe alike throughout the wilds of the sad, dark Soudan. The character of his traducers should in itself be sufficient to put an immediate stop to the calumnies which have obtained currency concerning him. For while the most honest and respectable of native Egyptians excel even the Cretans in that extraordinary talent for lying which is so graphically described by St. Paul, those who were with Emin at Wadelai were, every man of them, either ticketof-leave convicts or Cairene officials who had been banished to the Soudan as a punishment for some unusually disgraceful misdeed in lower Egypt. Exile to the Khedive's Central African provinces was always regarded as a penalty almost worse than death, and was only resorted to in the most flagrant cases of crime. General Gordon repeatedly protested that the regeneration and civilization of the Soudan would remain impossible so ong as the Cairene Government persisted in using the Upper Nile provinces as a penal settlement for criminal and disgraced officials, whom he denounced as the curse of Central Africa. And it is on the authority of these black sheep, of these men branded with infamy, whose cruelty and rapacity were the main cause and origin of the great Soudan Rebellion, that Emin "the Faithful" is held up to the obloquy of the world as a coward and a traitor!

The Republican House, being confronted with condition, is prepared to meet it by heavily reducing the revenues. At the same time it abandons neither the theory nor the practice of the Protective system, to which the prosperity of the country is largely to be attributed.

There is something startling in the announce

ment that a Buddhist Ecumenical Council is about to take place at Paris. The creed, incredible as it may seem, appears to be securing numerous proselytes in France, and according to M. Leon de Rosny, the illustrious savant and professor of the Sorbonne, there are no less than 30,000 followers president of the French Academy of Medicine, has followed M. de Rosny's example in becoming a convert to the belief, which he declares is of all religions the one least difficult to reconcile with

science, and, moreover, the most beautiful and practical school of thought now in existence.

#### PERSONAL.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney is at Dublin. Sir Charles Ross, ninth Baronet of that famous house, is a famous short distance runner. He is only eighteen years old and is a student at Eton.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant will address the Unitarian

Church Temperance Society at Tremont Temple, Boseton, on May 30. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected

to return to England at the end of next month. Mr. and Mrs. Taft, of Point Shirley fame, have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

President Sharpless, of Haverford College, has been granted leave during 1890 by the Board of Managere and contemplates a trip to Europe. Myron R. Sanford, A. M., Professor of Latin, will visit Rome during the remainder of the year in connection with his the remainder of the year in connection with his studies at the college. Upon his return he will assume the title of Dean and will have charge of the discipline of the college, in addition to his duties as Professor of Latin. John B. Garrett, a member of the Board of Managers, will act as president durying Mr. Sharpless's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar H. Boyesen will spend the summer in Norway and Sweden.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, who has been travelling over this continent for some time, 1-ft New-York for home yesterday. He has been for many years in London the chairman of the Industrial Improved In London the chairman of the Industrial Improved
Dwellings Company, which has erected over 5,000
houses of a very superior class for workingmen, and
has over 27,000 people living in those houses, are
has over 27,000 people living in those houses. In
spite of the fact that those fine houses are let to
tenants at from 15 to 30 per cent less than the usual
London rents, the company has been marvellensly
successful, and, with its many vigorous imitators, is
gradually solving the problem of how to provide firstclass dwellings in densely peopled districts at reasonable rents.

The Express Explancials of Germany will spend the

The Empress Frederick of Germany will spend the

Near the corridor in the Capitol at Washington leading to the Senate Committee on Library is a bust of Martin Van Buren. Few people have paid any particular attention to the bust of the man who was once President, although it has been in place some time; and not more than a half-dozen of those who have seen it know that it is a product of the skill of Hiram Powers, the well-known sculptor. The bust was bequeathed to the United States by Travis C. Van Buren, of New-York City (a grandson of the ex-President), who died recently. Hardly less valuable was another bequest from the same source, to be found in the room of the Committee on Library. It is a in the room of the Committee on Library. It is a large portrait in oil of Mrs. Angelica Van Buren, daughter-in-law of the President, who was the lady of the White House during his Administration. The portrait is by Henry Inman, and represents Mrs. Van Buren clad in a watered silk dress on which there is an abundance of lace triuming. The dress is pronouncedly decollete, and is cut straight across the top, with no apparent reason why it should defy the laws of gravity by remaining in the place where the artist has itsed it. In her right hand, which is gloved in white kid. Mrs. Van Buren holds the other glove, and in her left hand is a lace handkerchief. Across the beautiful black hair is a double row of pearls, from which depends a larger pearl that dangles in the centre of the forehead. Around the neck is a pearl necklace, on which is also a pendant. The dress sleeves are short; of the right sleeve is a bunch of rosebuds. It is probable that the picture will be forwarded to the White House.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A native convert to Christianity in Equatorial Africa recently asked a missionary following question: "Which is more trary to Christ's commandments, to go about naked according to the custom of our ancestors, or to go in debt for garments which make us hot and unhappy!" The answer of the missionary is not given, but probably it was in the line of a wise compromise-If compromises are ever wise.

Oh, What Innocence!-First Census Enumerator-Say, are you sure that this is 1800! Second Ditto-Sure! Great Scott! Of course 1

am. Why!
First Ditto-Oh, nothing, only I have just found
three women who swear that they are each tailety
years old, and I'm positive that the same ones acknowledged the same ages in IssO.—(Lawrence Ameri-That country editors are sometimes very busy

men is evidenced by the following editorial paragraph from a recent issue of "The Waitsburg (Wash.) Times": When we returned from dinner on Tuesday we found a piece of paper sticking into the keyhole of our office door, on which was written these words; Been here twice to subscribe for "The Times," but failed to find you in. Send it to me and I will hand you the \$2 the next time I am in town.' We very much regret being absent when the writer called, but Great Scott! we can't take money all the time. We've got to take time to cat."

State is making life miserable, and that "a daily both in bacon arease or ham fat" is about the only thing that will keep the insect off. Another preventative, and one more pleasant to adopt, is death; but many persons prefer leaving the State.—(Norristown Herald. According to a Colorado paper, a we

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has just voted to give laymen m voice in the councils of the Church. This is in line with the present tendency in all branches of Methodi-It is a remarkable fact, by the way, that while Methodism is perhaps the most democratic of all forms of Protestantism, it started out by giving to the lalty very little voice in the government of the Church.

A Little Mistake,—Editor—see here, Mr. Penne, this won't do. I can't accept a verse rhyming "walk" with "cork."

Poet—Excuse me, but I have made a mistake, and banded you the wrong poem. The one you have there is intended for a Boston paper.—(Terre Haute

Certain Episcopal journals are indignant at the following item of news from Brazil: "At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of San Paulo, in the ordinameeting of the Pressyllan minister, Senhor Benedicto-tion of a young Brazilian minister, two Episcopal min-de Campos, a Methodist minister, two Episcopal min-isters and the Presbyterian ministers present united in laying their hands on the candidate. dignation is rather amusing, in view of the fact that not long ago two eminent Episcopal clergymen, Phillips Brooks and Dr. Donald, of this city, tool part in the installation of Lyman Abbott as pastor of Plymonth Church. It is rather unfair to jump on two humble missionaries for doing what these wellknown divines were allowed to do without rebuke.

Mistaken as to Johnny.—"Josiah," said Mrs. Chug-water to the head of the family. "I believe our Johnny is turning over a new leaf and is going to be a better boy. He asked me a little while ago if he could take the family libble up to his room for an hour or two." About the same time a boy of Johnny's size was seen to enter a cigar-store in the vicinity, open a big book and lay it on the counter. "Do you see this entry?" he demanded, addressing the proprietor in thunder tones. "You said I wasn't sixteen. Look at this John, born May 5, 1874." Gimme five hoxes of igarettes and be quick about it, blame your gizzard!"—(Chicago Tribune.

In Indianapolis the cornerstone of the Propylacum, which is to be "the permanent expression the progress of woman," was laid the other day, ill be used for literary, scientific, artistic, industrial, musical, mechanical and educational purposes, and will thus be a centre for the cultivation of women. The of Athens and signifies an endeavor to reach the higher culture. Among the stockholders are more than 200 women. The building, which will be handsome and omplete, will be ready for occupancy in October,

The farmer now dofn gird his loins and rise at half-past 3, and stroll about, as happy as a mortal well could be. Talk to him now of banco-steers, of three-card monte men. He'll smile and say he "doesn't care a dem fer sich et them." Small fear has he for sharps just now. Another thing's in order. He's getting all in readiness to skin the summer boarder, —(Lawrence American.

Only \$50,000 is needed to complete the subscription required in order to meet the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller in his gift to found a university in Chicago. This sum must be raised by Chicago before

"May I have the honor of this waltz?"

"But I do not think I have the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"Oh, yes, I trod or your foot about half an hour since, and I heard you say you would remember me as long as you lived."—(The Jester.

Charles Higgins, of Mapleton, Me., who is more

than eighty-seven years of age, has been in a wood-choppers' camp all winter, where he held up his end in hard work with the other young fellows. Mr. Higgins's favorite breakfast is pie and pork, with a dozen or so "flapjacks" thrown in; and to that simple and austere fare he attributes most of his present vigor. Human nature is a strange puzzle. Had this doughty old patriarch become a health-food crank in early life, the chances are that he would have died

Sweet Seventeen—No. I don't want to marry the baron; why, he has red hair!
Stern Parent—Yes, but he won't have it long!
Haven't you noticed that it is beginning to drop off!
—(Fliegende Blatter.